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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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BOILED DOWN

COMMENT AND DIGEST ON TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Cuba a Good Thing for Our Banking Lords—Taft on Income Tax Then and Now—Charity Feeding the Poor in Parks—S. P. Spurned by Union Labor in Portland, Ore.

Cuba, the President of Cuba, may not know better; but whether he does or not, he is affording a lot of money-lenders a veritable picnic. Cuban bonds are being issued right and left, by the million dollars at a clip, and mostly for armaments. The funds are coming mainly from our own plutocrats. Money that find no opportunity for investments that will set the wheels of production in motion, find their account in the Cuban field of investment.

A drop may now be expected in Steel Trust stock. The stock was being screwed up, and up, and up for the purpose of securing a place on the list of the Paris Bourse, and thereby catch gaudrons in Europe. The Paris Bourse looked into the scheme, found it full of pitfalls, and declined. Now the stock will tumble down again, and Carnegie will have to bribe some more churches with organs to sing the praises of St. Andrew.

President Taft's address to the West Point cadets, delivered about four years ago, seems to have borne, or to be bearing fruit. The President-to-be said on the occasion that the salary in store for the cadets was below the earnings of a plasterer. Cadets-to-be seem to have believed the yarn. The howl now goes up from Col. Scott, the West Point Superintendent, that there are not enough cadets graduating from West Point. The United does not add that the cadet stream has been turned towards plasters. He might as well. The number of plasters is growing.

The only battles which ever should occur between Japan and the United States should be the legitimate battles of commerce—such is the singularly profound chunk of wisdom that dropped from the lips of dummy director Jacob H. Schiff at the luncheon given Vice-Admiral Sotokichi in the Railroad Club. Mr. Schiff, being a prominent capitalist (he is, or was he not a "dummy director" of an insurance company?), "Commerce" to him means "Cheating." How Cheating can deliver "legitimate battles" is a mystery that only the breed of "dummies" can solve.

Anything strange in the groans and hootings that greeted the Socialist denunciation of the Czar in Parliament as an inhuman being? Nothing strange at all. One touch of the avenging rod makes all social culprits kill.

President Taft is a lawyer; he was even a judge. The lawyer and judge pronounced in favor of an income tax, and expressly declared that there was nothing unconstitutional in the project; nor is there. Now the same lawyer and ex-judge, become President, favors not an income tax, "being unconstitutional." He now favors a constitutional amendment. That is a complete postponement of the project, unless the cumbersome machinery of amending the constitution is set in motion. Which is another way of laying the matter on the table.

If Mark Twain proposed a 2 per cent tax on the net profits of corporations "everybody would appreciate the keen satire of the proposition. A proposition that implies the previous ascertaining of a corporation's income is like a proposition to ascertain the fifth dimension—a nostradamus proposition to indicate an impossibility. What shall one say when such a proposition is made by a solemn act—a message to Congress—by the chief magistrate of the land?

Matter for thought is furnished the "superior races" in the Honolulu despatches that recite the organization by "victors" Japanese workmen into a "Higher Wage Association." While the wage slaves of this "backward race" are responding logically to the call of their class interests, the wage slaves of the

"superior races" are finding gratification in filling the role of beasts of burden.

What would have become of the Whitney case, the case of the multi-millionaire who suddenly died of "appendicitis"; what would have become of that case, and the coroners, and the doctors connected with it, if the semi-feudal sentiment of Great Britain, which does not allow the American Mrs. Ruiz case to rest with the coroner, but insists in fetching up the thing before Parliament, were a sentiment in vigor among us! Oh, horror! The thought of what would have happened were the Whitney case to receive similar treatment is enough to shake the most solid pillar of the capitalist "Sanctity of the Family."

Let us all sing the praises of Miss Helen Frick, the daughter of the iron and coal king, H. C. Frick. The young lady has donated a tract of land in Pittsburgh, "worth \$500,000" for a park "so that the children of the poor may enjoy nature." Let us rejoice. The turning of the present waste, cracked up as "worth \$500,000," into a park will raise the value of the surrounding real estate vastly. Seeing that Pittsburg real estate is a thing owned by all the poor, what a godsend to them! Then also, what a godsend for children, whose parents being plundered by Frick out of 75 per cent. of their product, have not enough to eat—what a godsend for them to go and feast on air in the "Park!" Let us rejoice!

National Organizer August Gillhaus of the Socialist Labor Party, with all the penetration that S. L. P. training imparts to its officers, slipped somewhat in the communication he sent from Portland, Ore., respecting the leader taken by the Socialist party ticket in that city. Our esteemed Comrade said that "despite of the fact that Noffke (the S. P. candidate for Mayor) was advertised as a 'Union painter and secretary of the structural building trade' the vote fell off fifty per cent." Despite of the fact? Nay, nay! Because of the fact is correct. It is not only in New York city that no "Trades Unionist of standing" as Kair Hardie put it joined the S. P. No Trades Unionist of standing joined it anywhere, in Portland as little as in New York. A Noffke, the more he announces himself as a "Unionist" all the more will he disgust the rank and file. It is no accident that in most of the industrial centers of the land, beginning with New York City the S. P. vote is going down—and the end of the going down is not yet.

Samuel Untermyer is a lawyer of note—none of your gutter-snipe practitioners, but a big fellow. This lawyer of the rich it is who declares "there never has been an honest, intelligent effort to enforce the ample provisions of the law against any of the monster monopolies"; and he backs up his statement with names, facts and figures.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, with headquarters in Manchester, N. H., have decided to "relieve the depression" by laying off their hands two days in the week—Saturdays and Mondays. This is the industry that has come of worst from the tariff debate revelations. Enormous dividends paid, despite enormous salaries distributed among the leading dummies who figure as directors, and more of this sort of thing, accompanied by guilty conduct to control legislation, are matters that the tariff debates have brought to light. These Master Spinners now show their Tweed Nature. "What are you going to do about it?" one hears them impudently ask as they resolve to "relieve the depression" by starving their hands out of two workdays wages—Danson's in Carnarvon!

Time was when an announcement such as comes from Albany, N. Y., to the effect that the American Metal Company has increased its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000 would denote added opportunities to wage slaves to find jobs. To-day it is otherwise. An increase of capital, to-day, means increased concentration, which, in turn, means increased displacement of hands.

An apology is due by The People to the Committee appointed by the Governor of this State to "Investigate Wall Street." At the time of the appointment The People said sincerely that when the Committee reported nobly would be the wise. The Committee has reported, and

whatever can have prompted ex-President Elliot to place on the list of his 5-foot library of twenty-five volumes encouraging reading Thomas à Kempis' "Imitations"?

Thomas à Kempis is worth reading, strong enough, as an illustration of the morbid misanthropy that a hopelessness of terrestrial well-being can afflict a man with. At this stage of civilization, however, a work that can only promote suicide with such maxims as "There are no such things as friendship or ties of kindred," "Think not, reason not, live not, but commit thy fate to the hands of a superior, who will think and reason for thee"—such a work is strangely out of place in a library that is meant to uplift.

Thomas à Kempis is worth reading as an illustration of how things were and had to be, and as a contrast with how things can be to-day. In a library

that is meant to stimulate manhood and intellectual activity such a work is like a buzzard among eagles.

Thomas à Kempis is worth reading as proof of how the springs of even a bright intellect can be broken by economic conditions that turn father against son, daughter against mother, friend against friend, just as on a shipwreck where the most brutal of man's latent passions, born of the instinct of self-preservation, are stimulated. But in a library, headed by Franklin's "Autobiography" whose audible motto is, In the bivouac of life be not like dumb driven cattle be a hero in the strife, such a work as Thomas à Kempis' "Imitations" looks like a grinning skeleton in a collection of Apollos of Belvidere and Venuses of Milo.

Thomas à Kempis is worth a place in a collection of mental disease su-

perinduced by the class struggle, at a season in man's history when the class struggle was a pestilential necessity.

But Thomas à Kempis flanked by Goethe's Faust, on one side, and Darwin's Origin of Species on the other, in a modern library, where society is ripe for the Socialist Republic of universal brotherhood, is like thrusting a driveling idiot in the company of intellectual giants.

In fine, Thomas à Kempis, who uttered at least twice a day the invocation: "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," and whose counsel amounted to: "Thy will be done on earth as it is in hell"—such a work does merit a place in a library but only as a lighthouse on a rock to warn the mariner away, not among works that are as buoys to show the mariner the channel.

"HOMELESS MEN."

An Epoch Making Book by Chicago Woman.

DODGE 8 HOUR LAW

TELEPHONE OPERATORS ARE NOT TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Hence Railroads Have Installed Telephones and Work Employees Twelve Hours—Interstate Commerce Commission Receives Notice of Evasion.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—Attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been called by persons in the West to the fact that the railroads are attempting violations of the eight-hour law governing employment of telegraph operators, by discharging their operators, equipping their wires with telephones instead, transmitting all train orders by telephone, and then working the operators twelve hours instead of eight.

The cheap lodging houses of Chicago are an interesting study in the finely shaded differentiations in the ranks of vagrants. A well-to-do wanderer may get a bed in a separate room for 25 cents, while a really down-and-out man will be glad to get a "flop" for 5 cents. A "flop" is a bare board, sometimes placed under the bed of a wealthier comrade. It does not offer luxury, but it supplies a sheltered sleeping place. Sometimes from 500 to 800 men are housed in one lodging place in violation of every law governing tenement and lodging inspection.

In these words does Mrs. Edwin D. Solenberger of this city, speak of her yet unpublished and valuable work, "Homeless Men." It deals with the homeless man problem in Chicago, which is the record city in America for vagrants, and where there are 50,000 men drifting about the streets, occupying park benches, temporary shelters, cheap lodging-houses at night, living alone and unattached to any human being. Numerous cases have been cited where the roads employed two operators twelve hours each day, before the eight-hour law passed; put on a third and made the trick eight hours when the new law took effect, and then, when the telephone equipment was in, they discharged one and went back to the original plan.

The Interstate Commission held that the law applied as well to the telephone as to the telegraphic transmission of orders. The railroads paid no attention, and now, on a careful investigation of the law, it develops that the word telephone is actually used in it. Neither the railroads nor the commission apparently knew this.

CHURCH JUST TO MARRY IN.

To Be Pulled Down After the Wedding for Which It Has Been Built.

Cleveland, O., June 20.—Miss Edna Virginia King, daughter of Charles G. King, Jr., of 1920 East 107th street, is to be married Monday to Morton A. Howard of Yonkers, N. Y., in a church built expressly for the ceremony. The church has just been completed. Two days after the wedding it will be razed.

The King residence, topping the high bank which overlooks the boulevard and Centaur Lake in Wade Park, is surrounded by extensive lawns and is shaded by giant maple trees. On the lawn the church has been constructed.

It is built of oak stained to an antique effect and is 48 feet in depth and 24 feet in width. The style of its architecture is Gothic. The beams and rafters of the roof are exposed in the interior. In front an arched doorway leads to the altar erected in the far end of the chapel. Behind the altar a cathedral window has been constructed. Arched windows have been framed in either side wall. The Rev. Euclid B. Rodgers, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, Springfield, Ill., a relative of the bride, will perform the ceremony.

TRUSTS ALL LAW SMASHERS.

Based and Grow Fat on Illegality, Says Samuel Untermyer.

Just before leaving for his vacation for Europe on June 16, Samuel Untermyer, one of New York's leading attorneys, expressed himself as follows on the Sugar Trust and others:

"The Sugar Company has been a consistent law breaker ever since its birth. Its activities in Congress have been one of the scandals of the country for many years. It has robbed the public and ruined its would-be competitors. But it is no worse than many of the others in its criminal methods, and not quite so bad as some."

"Whenever the Government really wants to bring the criminal rich who are managing these conspiracies that are notoriously violating the criminal law within the penalties of that law, it will not be difficult. There never has been an honest, intelligent effort to enforce the ample provisions of the law against any of the monster monopolies."

"The Government has had no trouble in convicting and driving out of business a few poor, struggling comparatively harmless combinations that were put together to prevent bankruptcy and secure a small profit. But the financial buccaneers who have been holding up the country in the necessities of life, keeping out foreign competition through the tariff at one end and crushing home competition at the other until the increase in cost of living is alarming, have remained immune until every lawyer who has had to deal with this big question knows that the pretended enforcement of the law is a huge farce."

"Every time the Government has had a chance to enforce the criminal provisions of the law it has run. There are always so many reasons for not doing things that it is never difficult to find one. We learned that lesson in the recent ventilation of corporate dishonesty when every exposed criminal went unpunished—most of them back at the old game on slightly modified lines."

"We all know that the Anti-Trust law is being openly flouted and violated every day by some of the most powerful men in the land. There are numberless secret, unlawful pools to control prices and restrict production operating in this city to-day, many of them under writ-

ten agreements that are criminal conspiracies on their face."

"We are told by a certain section of the press (and some gentlemen around Wall Street are regaining their smug confidence in that belief) that there has been a reaction in the public mind against what they are pleased to call 'attacks' on these criminal conspiracies."

"For the sake of the country let us hope these gentlemen are mistaken; for if they are right we shall have an upheaval in this country as compared to which the mild and harmless experiment of the last Administration will seem like a midsummer zephyr alongside a cyclone."

"These pools and combinations are growing stronger and more numerous. Individual enterprise is being strangled. Unless they are brought within the clutch of the criminal law and destroyed the future is fraught with danger."

THOMAS A KEMPIS

THE WORKERS OF WASHINGTON

APPALING FACTS LEAKING OUT FROM SUPPRESSED REPORT OF HOMES COMMISSION.

Conditions in the Boasted White Capitol City of the Nation Rival Anything in the Country—Hideous Overcrowding in Unsanitary Shacks—Women's and Children's Lives Ground Out at Underpaid Labor—Insufficient Wages and Food Lead to Intemperance and Tuberculosis.

Washington, D. C., June 13.—The vile conditions of tenement life forced upon a vast section of the working class inhabitants of this city, which were graphically described in the suppressed report of the Roosevelt Homes Commission, are at last leaking out, in spite of the fact that that document is now officially "out of print," and impossible to get. It is known officially as Senate Document No. 644.

The slums of Washington rival, if they do not surpass, those of any other American city. The spacious blocks and large sized lots paved the way for the opening of alleys which have become sinkholes of vice and a menace to public health through the unsanitary conditions in which many of their inhabitants are forced to live. As the values of land rose, the owners of lots fronting on the regular thoroughfares permitted the use of the rear ends of their lots for purposes that would yield an income and help to pay the taxes on the increased values. Stables and ramshackle buildings which have become the last resort of the poor for shelter were erected on this surplus land in the centers of the blocks.

As entrances were required for these structures, systems of alleys have developed. These are veritable labyrinths of narrow passageways buried in the centers of the blocks. They are often reached only by means of a single narrow alley. Sometimes this passageway is no more than a foot-path, giving admission through a rectangular opening in a building fronting in the street. A person passing along the street would be in absolute ignorance of the presence of a colony of the poorest of the poor in the rear of the high-class apartment houses, the clubhouses and the well-to-do homes bordering it. The centers of these blocks, figuratively, are sepulchers full of dead men's bones. There are more than 250 of these labyrinth alleys. Living in them and exposed to filth, vice and disease are upward of 16,000 persons.

It is said that when President Roosevelt's Homes Commission some months ago decided to send through the mail copies of its report certain patriotic citizens of Washington, interested in real estate, applied to have it excluded because of the nakedness of its descriptions of the conditions found in the capital's slums. It is believed that the conditions could hardly be duplicated anywhere in New York City, where the population is many times larger and excuse for congestion is much greater. It is not possible to describe the character and condition of the toilet arrangements where there are no water and sewer connections. In the point of inde-

pendency the sanitary arrangements of many of the Washington alleys, apparently, are all that any one could imagine them to be—and a little more.

It is natural that only those who are forced by economic conditions to seek the least expensive shelter should be willing to accept these hidden abiding places as a substitute for wholesome homes. Here children are brought up amid surroundings which almost invariably serve to perpetuate the conditions.

Some extracts from the report follow:

"The poorer people of Washington, unlike those of most other cities, live mainly in small one-family houses. Of 2,151 families visited 1,054 occupied separate houses. These houses are nearly all two-story brick or frame buildings without such modern conveniences as hot and cold water, bathrooms or inside water closets. Cases of overcrowding were common, as many as eight or ten people occupying one bedroom at night.

In general where apartments were small and families large, all available space, even the kitchens, were used as bedrooms. While the number of families keeping boarders or lodgers was comparatively small, not a few cases were found where members of families of both sexes, old and young, slept in the same room with lodgers. The moral and sanitary effects of such conditions are obvious.

"In the face of many adverse circumstances," says the commission, "under which labor is often employed, it is but natural that the immature employees and females should suffer most. The former not infrequently inherit a weak constitution, or ACQUIRE IT BY UNSANITARY HOMES AND DEFICIENT FOOD, and quite a number are obliged to enter upon active work before their bodies are sufficiently developed.

"During the census year of 1900 there were 1,752,187 children under 10 years of age employed in gainful occupations; of these over 80,000 were employed in the textile industry; 7,116 in the glass industry; about 25,000 in mines and quarries; 12,000 in the manufacture of tobacco and cigars; over 7,000, mostly girls, were employed in laundries; 2,000 in bakeries, 130,000 as waiters and servants; 42,000 boys as messengers; and 20,000 boys and girls in stores. Out of 213 cases of children employer, fifty-two children were employed because their father earned less than \$10 a week; in 13 instances the father was out of employment; in 10 the father was sick; in 12 the father had died; in 4 the father had deserted the family; in 4 other instances he was intemperate. In these 55 cases the primary cause was poverty.

"Dr. Annie S. Daniel, in speaking of her personal observations in New York, says that a child three years old can straighten out the leaves of tobacco and can stick together the materials which form the stems of artificial flowers; at four he can put the cover on paper boxes; between four and six he can sew on buttons and pull basting threads. A girl from eight to twelve can finish trousers as well as her mother. After she is twelve, if she is of good size, she can earn more money in a factory. The boys perform practically the same work as the girls, except that they leave home earlier to find work on the street. Dr. Daniel has actually seen two children under three years of age working in the tenements of New York. These children earn from 50 cents to \$1.50 per week."

As a result of this grinding profits from the babies and from mothers who

(Continued on page 2)

THE ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

ONCE A CLASS MOVEMENT, BUT NOW UNABLE TO COPE WITH VAST SOCIAL WANT.

On April 25, the United Odd Fellows' lodges of Silver Bow County, Mont., held a reunion to celebrate the 90th anniversary of the founding of the order in America. The principal speaker was Rev. Lewis J. Duncan, who spoke in part as follows:

"This is the third time it has been my privilege to make the annual address before this fraternal body. I appreciate highly the honor the invitation to do so implies—the more so because I happen not to be one of those who wear their chain and respond to the signs of Odd Fellowship. But the pride and elation I might otherwise feel is tempered considerably by the reflection that, after all, the lodges who have invited me may have felt about this very much as a certain Scotch laborer felt about his parish minister. The dominie was making his way from the church one dark, foggy night and, losing the path, he fell into a deep ditch alongside the road. After vainly trying to clamber out and nearly exhausted, he began shouting for help. His cries attracted the attention of the laborer who, peering through the fog, was unable to see anyone, so he asked, 'Who is there?' It is I, the minister," responded the man of the cloth. Whereupon the laborer remarked: 'Well, well, ye needs kick oop sich a noise. This is only Wednesday night an' you'll no be needed afore the Saw-bath.'

"But, however that may be, here we are once more assembled to celebrate the anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America. The ninetieth anniversary—a good old age surely—yet as I trace the history of the order prior to its birth in this country, I find that the Manchester union, from which the original Baltimore lodge received its charter, was itself the progeny of a still older organization, the origin of which is not positively known, but is placed approximately in the early part of the eighteenth century, so that the family tree of this order is venerable with nearly 200 years of growth in fraternalism.

"Now, when an institution has such vitality as this, it is evidence to the sociological student that not only is it animated by some vital principle which gives it enduring power, but that it has rooted itself in some fundamental need of humanity and has proved its right to live by yielding some fruit of genuine benefit to mankind. For in this human world of ours, just as in the organic world of material objects, nothing lives long that does not deserve to live by reason of being of some use to something or somebody else than itself. And when the student searches the history of Odd Fellowship to discover what the secret of its vitality and survival is, he finds that the Odd Fellows have done to meet not long remain in doubt. For all that you Odd Fellows have done to shroud your proceedings in secrecy and mystery, there are certain things you have not been able to conceal.

"From the very first, the principle which has been the vital one in this fellowship is that of helpfulness—the giving of help when and where help was needed. The will to do that was the germ which gave your order life, and around that was gathered all the outward forms which make up the uniqueness of the fraternity. The will to help is the vital germ of which Odd Fellowship is the outward shell—the seed. The soil in which this seed was originally planted was the need of a certain class of men for help. It was planted among the poor and weak common people of England, who, in the early part of the eighteenth century, were groaning beneath the burdens which the landed aristocracy had put upon them.

"I cannot take the time here to go into details concerning the social conditions of that time, but it is historic fact that for a long time before the landed gentry had been pursuing a policy of eviction of the tenants and yeomen from the land so that the freeholding class who in the fifteenth had been numerous and prosperous, and who in the latter part of the seventeenth century were still an important feature in the social life of certain parts of England, began to disappear rapidly about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and before the close of that century had practically disappeared. The ownership of the land had passed, as a consequence of economic and political changes, to the nobility and from them to the manufacturers who rose to prominence and power with the introduction of machine production and steam. These changes, although economically advantageous to the propertied class and to the commercial supremacy of England, were a great hardship to the common people. Arnold Toynbee says it was done by the strong at the

expense of the weak, and that 'great injury was done to the poor and ignorant freeholders who lost their rights in the common lands.' I must not dwell too long on this subject, yet, to complete the social picture, it remains to be said that these evicted farmers drifted naturally to the towns and cities where they became competitors with the workers at trades, which, of course, reduced wages and increased the cost of living. Naturally the poverty and suffering of the common people became burdensome, indeed, and their need for help very great allover the kingdom.

"Pauperism and crime, two social phenomena which always follow close upon extreme and widespread poverty, increased rapidly. But poverty and suffering also develop in mankind the virtue of sympathy which unites those who suffer in the desire and willingness to help each other, and it was so in this case.

"Necessity, we say, is the mother of invention. The saying is as true in morality and religion as it is in mechanical arts. Every religion and religious doctrine, every moral law and custom, every social standard and institution has its origin in human relations of men.

"Necessarily among the poor and distressed common people of England in the eighteenth century created odd-fellowship. Those who were too strong in social feeling to turn outlaws, and who were too proud to accept public charity, began to unite in little groups for the practice of sociability, the cultivation of friendly relations, and for mutual help. That is how this order got its name. Associations of this nature were so unusual in that age of individualism and competition between sects and classes, that the members of these little groups were 'odd,' and hence the name Odd Fellows. When these several groups presently united in one larger union they took the name which the outsiders had given them, and have worn it ever since as a badge of honor. They were proud to be 'odd-fellows' in this sense of exceptional friendship and helpfulness, and thus was forged the first link in their chain—Friendship."

"At first it was a class-conscious movement, not unlike the trades unions in some respects. Its members were poor people. Poverty and the struggle against poverty was their common bond, and in that they ignored all other differences, such as sect, or creed, or political opinion, or social condition. Their lodges were supported by each member and visitor paying a penny at each meeting attended, and when any brother was in need they used to vote special sums to assist him. If a member was unable to get work at home the lodge supplied him with a card and with money to travel to the next nearest lodge, the members of which would try to secure employment, and if unsuccessful would assist him to the next lodge, and so on till he found employment and became self-supporting again.

"We have been hearing a good deal in recent years about that evil thing called class-consciousness. There is nothing new about this evil. In every age there have been at least two classes—the rulers and the ruled—and the ruling class has always objected to the class-consciousness and the class-conscious efforts of the other, the weak, propertyless and poor class, to better its condition. And this is especially the case when such efforts become, as they are apt to become in time, political in their nature. Such was the case, as we know, all over Europe in the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries. It was the time when the poor colonists in this country achieved political independence. It was the time when the middle class and the working class in France and in England tried to secure the same freedom, but not so successfully. In those times and countries everything in the nature of a class-conscious organization among the common people who had no political rights, was regarded by the ruling class as an evil thing. I presume that was because the common people wanted to do some ruin themselves, and to change some things so as to improve their material and spiritual conditions, and it would not be very remarkable if the Odd Fellows of that time took to talking politics in their lodges, and even to making their lodges the centers of political effort. At any rate they fell under governmental suspicion and were suppressed as sedition in their character.

"But the vital germ of the order—the will to help—is hard to kill. The effect of this persecution was to drive Odd Fellowship into secrecy. They could not carry on their work of helpfulness so openly or even so successfully as they had formerly done; but they clung to their principles and each other all the stronger. And when, as presently hap-

pens, the economic changes and the accompanying political changes in society government, which took place in the nineteenth century, had become the settled order of things, the interdiction against the fraternity was lifted. Then it took on rapid growth. It became respectable and popular. Why, even the aristocrats and the wealthy middle class people were proud to join and be counted among its membership.

"Great and far-reaching changes have taken place in our human world since the historical times of which I have been speaking. These changes have affected nearly all the forms and institutions of the economic and political world and the relations of men. But the warfare against poverty and suffering and against the social conditions and institutions which create them has not ceased. It is still going on and on a larger field and with mightier powers than was the case a century ago, or even a half century ago. Men are beginning to realize to-day better than ever before how intimate and inevitable is the relationship between their economic necessities and their higher spiritual lives. They are beginning to realize that poverty and its accompanying suffering and ignorance and crime are the products not of individual faultiness alone, but of social forces and social organization. They are beginning to realize how relatively futile is the helpfulness which is extended to a few individuals here and there under the prompting of individual friendship and sympathy, or even by such fraternities as this, when the growing power and consciousness methods of the social organization in the industrial sphere are hurling men, women and children into the muddy, swirling stream of poverty, disease, ignorance, vice and despair.

"They are beginning to realize the necessity of organization into a greater and more inclusive fraternity—one which shall unite once more the poor and oppressed common people of the world, irrespective of race or creed, in a common brotherhood of helpfulness, the watchword of which is no longer 'charity' but 'justice.' The 'truth' of this new brotherhood is being welded, as was yours, in the fires of the struggle which is being wage. It is not respectable nor is it prosperous, but it grows. Already the alignment between the opposing forces in this world-wide struggle are being sharply drawn. And again, as was the case in your early history, it is the poor and weak and oppressed who are opposing the wealthy, the strong and the ruling powers.

"History is repeating itself. Once more revolutionary but not destructive changes will be wrought in society, mankind will be both politically and economically free, and at last the ideal of odd-fellowship will be realized; for men will be linked together as were David and Jonathan of old in the spiritual chains of friendship, truth and love."

HOLE KNOCKED THROUGH CONTRACT LABOR LAW.

Washington, June 18.—The Attorney-General has rendered an opinion to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that a person coming to this country under contract to perform other than skilled or unskilled manual labor does not enter in violation of the alien contract labor law.

The opinion was rendered in the case of William McNeil, to whom admission to the United States had been denied, by the board of special inquiry at Vancouver, B. C., on the ground that his case was covered by the alien contract labor law. McNeil got into communication with a lumber company in Oregon from which he received a letter saying that the company was in need of a superintendent to take charge of a branch plant and that the compensation would be \$300 a month. McNeil started for Oregon and was held up at Vancouver.

The Attorney-General holds that the provisions of the alien contract labor law are limited to manual labor, skilled or unskilled, and do not apply to a superintendency or similar position which does not require manual labor. The Department of Commerce and Labor has ordered McNeil's release.

Woman and Her Emancipation

By JOHN H. HALLS,
London, England.

Prize Essay in the International Competition Conducted by the Socialist Women of Greater New York

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FROM NEPAKARAT

[Organ of Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation of the United States, June 11, 1909.]

Our readers will remember the answer we gave to a report which the "Elore" (S. P. Hungarian paper) gave of the expulsion of the S. L. P. from the International Socialist Bureau. We said that we would prove that the "Elore" with several other S. P. papers, was in the habit of manufacturing lies in order to do harm to the S. L. P. if they could.

Now we are in the position to prove that they lied and knew it. We don't like to bother with these people, but this matter is so characteristic of the methods of the S. P. that we don't want to miss this chance to expose them.

The report of the "Elore," as made in its issue No. 18, May 8th, is as follows:

THE SOCIALIST PARTY WILL REPRESENT THE WORKING CLASS OF AMERICA ON THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

"That unavoidable course of dissolution which disqualifies the S. L. P. to-day from acting as a party among the rest of the International Socialist parties, will in the near future come to an end. Naturally the next International Congress will not allow the S. L. P. to be represented. Meanwhile the International Bureau decided to fill the place of the Socialist Labor Party with a representative of the Socialist party.

"Mahon J. Barnes, our national secretary, calls upon the National Executive Committee to nominate a member to

be the second representative in the International Bureau in place of the Socialist Labor Party representative.

"Nominations will close on May 11th. Any party member can be nominated."

Thereupon we wrote a letter, of which the below is a copy, to the International Socialist Bureau:

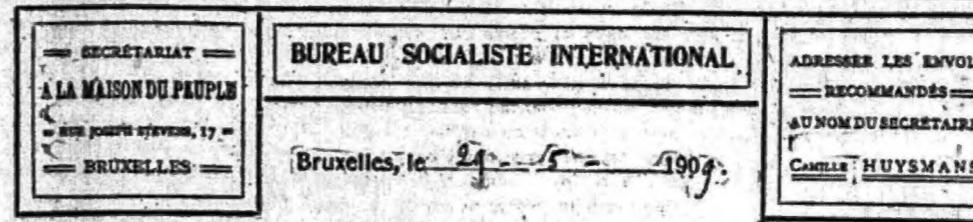
New York, May 14th, 1909.
To the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, Brussels, Belgium, Dear Comrade:

In view of the fact that several capitalist newspapers are spreading the news that the representative of the Socialist Labor Party of America has been ousted from the councils of the International Bureau and the Socialist Party has been asked to nominate a man in his place, which is interpreted to mean that the Socialist Labor Party is not recognized by the International Bureau as a Marxist Socialist movement, I have been ordered by the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation of America to inquire as to the truth of this rumor, and if it is true, the cause of this action.

Hoping that you will give us the desired information, we are,

Yours for the Revolution,
Charles Rotfiser,
National Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation of America.

The answer which we received from the International Socialist Bureau is here photographically reproduced:



To the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, New York, 525 East Sixth Street, Brussels, Belgium, May 29th, 1909.

Dear Comrade:

The Socialist Labor Party is affiliated with the International Socialist Bureau and the delegate is

Comrade Daniel De Leon. All other statement is untrue.

Fraternally yours,

Camille Huysmans, Secretary.

International Socialist Bureau, Brussels, Belgium, May 29th, 1909.

To the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, New York, 525 East Sixth Street,

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WEEKLY PROFILE

22 City Hall Plaza, New York.
P. O. Box 1756. Tel. 120 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Edgar Augustus, National Secretary.
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

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should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,187
In 1896	22,564
In 1900	24,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,287

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SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1909.

We have done with the kisses that sting.
The this' mouth red from the feast,
The blood on the hands of the king,
And the lie at the lips of the priest.
—SWINBURNE.

THE COLLECTIVE DR. HOSEA HABAKKUK.

Macy & Co. are to have a summering place for their overworked girls.

Quite typical of the capitalist system is the Macy & Co. move.

The story bears repetition of the Yankee named Hosea Habakkuk who went West, set up his shingle in the village of his adoption as a physician, and was the same night waked up by violent raps at his door. The Dr. came to the door and inquired what was amiss. "Hurry up, Dr." said the stranger; "my child is taken sick with smallpox; come and cure it!" The learned Dr. fumbled in his pockets for paper and pencil, wrote out a prescription, and handed it to the anxious father with the words: "I know nothing about smallpox; give the little cuss this; I will throw him into fits; then call for me again; I have graduated on fits."

What is Macy & Co., with their summering place for their overworked girls, but an aggravated case of Dr. Hosea Habakkuk and his pills intended to throw little cuses into fits, that he will then cure them of, his specialty being fits?

Common sense would say, Why ever work the girls at all? Why pay them on top of overwork, such niggardly wages that they need the charity of a charitable summering place to recuperate?

The answer is simple—The capitalist class is a collective Dr. Hosea Habakkuk. Its specialty is to throw the little cuses of society into fits. Occasionally, like the present fit which fit the little cuses has not yet recovered from, the fit convalesces the little cuses half to death, and then Dr. Hosea Habakkuk is fetched in and benevolently does the J. P. Morgan act, and "administers to the little cuses." Other times the Dr. is a manufacturer, who pills his hands for fits, and, when the fit is at its height, he comes in, and with true Captain of Industry sagacity assumes the cure. Other times it is a Macy & Co. that throws its woman employees into the fits of overwork, an accomplishment in which the firm is an expert, and then benevolently assumes the function of cure. And so on.

It is a leading feature of capitalist society—whether in public or private function—to endeavor to cure society of the fits that it throws society into.

AS TO EDUCATION.

Quite recently Mr. E. C. Mercer delivered an address in St. Paul's Chapel of Columbia University in the course of which he said:

"One night I counted thirty-nine college men of my acquaintance in the Bowery bread-line, and another investigation found 400 college men in the Bowery in a single night's search."

A time was when the current theory was: "Give a child an education, that will insure his living."

The experience, only confirmed by Mr. Mercer, of the large number of paupers and consequent criminals with college education, caused a new theory to spring up. It sprang up from religious organizations. It was to this effect: "Education alone, without religious training, is worse than no education at all; the principal thing is religious training that will insure the child's conduct through life."

The theory also suffered shipwreck. The large number of paupers and consequent criminals with religious training strained through all denominations proved the theory false.

Is there, then, no help in man? If so, because he is brutalized and his

chances in life are poor; if educated, so large a percentage turns out no better that education alone offers no relief; finally, if trained religiously, with or without education, the large percentages of life-wrecks conclusively prove that neither religious training alone is a panacea.

Of course, neither religious training alone, nor education alone can be a panacea. Education only tends to render the pauper's crimes more heinous: the crimes of the brute ignorant are brutal, the crimes of the educated are mischievous. Similarly with religious training alone. Religious training enables the needy to resort to a special line of fraud that neither the simply ignorant, nor simply educated man can resort to—means of hypocrisy that spread immorality.

It is strange that the educators have not yet fathomed the secret of the failure of either college or religious training to secure a man's life and guard him against vice. Bumped from the rock of education only to that of religious training only, backward and forward, to find insecurity of living remain unaffected and crime to be rather promoted, the educators have yet to learn that neither college education nor religious training can substitute the material basis, upon which the good that there is in education, and the morality that is claimed for religious training, can cast root and flourish.

Whether educated, or religiously-trained, or left in ignorance, larger and larger masses of the population are thrown by capitalism upon the identical heap. They are either thrown, or in constant dread of being thrown upon that heap—the heap of the proletariat—a heap which, rising ever more mountain-high, is the Sinai from which a new dispensation will yet be thundered out to the world amidst the flashes of the condensed aspirations of the race—THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

Then, only then, will education and other training uplift, instead of acting suicidally.

ROTTEN!

One of the wisps in that broom of straw argument with which the Mrs. Partingtons of the present system attempt to wave back the rising tide of Socialism is the epithet "Rotten!" applied in various degrees of real or simulated horror, to the fancied break-up of the family relations which, in the words of one Childless Mother, is the real objective of Socialist propaganda.

The fact that the economic freedom of Socialism will raise marriage out of the slough of commercialism where it wallers to-day, and make of it a true sacrament of heart joining heart, passes for pugnacious with these gentlefolk. The fact that the plenty attainable by all under Socialism will cut the ground from under the all-too-truth proverb, "When poverty enters in at the door, love flies out by the window," is also forgotten by them. Furthermore, the fact that the increase of leisure and education for all which Socialism will turn from a dream into a reality, will have for its effect only the improvement of the higher virtues, and cement, not destroy, the home and the family life within it, is wilfully and obstinately ignored by them.

All these facts, plain and undeniable as the nose on their face, do the capitalist Mrs. Partingtons shut their eyes to; and with increased fervor they continue the wavings of their brooms and their cries of "Rotten!"

And then occurs a Ruiz case—the separated wife of a wealthy Cuban meeting in London an American millionaire, alleged to be Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, maintaining "relations" with him there, and then shooting herself under circumstances which necessitate the bribing into silence of the coroners and the British press.

Yet not in the Ruiz case itself, but in the flood of other revelations it has started, does its chief value lie. For the American millionaire culprit is to be ostracized, the London despatches declare, not for his "relations" with Mrs. Ruiz—bless you, no!—but for "the unpardonable sin of being found out." And the despatches continue: "It is possible to do in-describable things and yet find toleration. For instance, everybody knows a certain member of society who keeps a regular Turkish harem not 100 yards from Oxford Street. He imported it from the East after traveling there. Yet nobody cuts him."

Full license to do as you please, so long as you are not found out—such is the morality of capitalism.

A useful, clean and happy life, with full opportunity to indulge all health wants, and all perversions of instinct wiped out by proper education and environment—such is the morality of Socialism. On which side lies the right to cry "Rotten!"

How could this happen if Lodge had no confidence that prompted him, without premeditation, to assume the Labor mask, and thus conceal the features of his rogue's class?

There is such a thing as conscience. Vide Senator Cabot Lodge.

Hustle for subs ye militants of California and New York. Set the pace for the others who are to follow.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and truthful.

UNADJUSTABLE ILLS.

Miss Crystal Eastman's pamphlet is a genuine product of our times.

No doubt there is a de facto press censorship in the land. Much that should be said and known is suppressed in "ways that are strange." For truths to appear, unpalatable truths, it requires boldness and mental integrity. Times of tyranny breed daring. Miss Eastman's pamphlet, a part of it, is of this sort.

It requires, daring to uncover and publish the fact that the loss of a workingman's eye in the factory more than once goes entirely unindefended, and that the highest indemnity it has obtained in Allegheny County, Pa., was \$200.

It requires, daring to uncover and publish the fact that in most cases a man may lose an arm in the factory without redress, and that the loss of a leg has been "indemnified" with the insulting sum of \$55. And so forth.

To bring out such facts, centering obviously around the plant of Carnegie's Steel Trust requires daring.

But times of tyranny frequently are traceable by another feature—a certain caution or mysticism that the daring wraps itself in. Miss Eastman's pamphlet illustrates the point.

After having boldly revealed the miserable indemnity received by the wage earner (when he is lucky enough to recover any)) and after showing that the wages are not adjusted to cover the risk—after that feat of daring Miss Eastman concludes, not that the social system of which such "iniquities" are a feature should be abolished, but that "special legislative adjustment" is called for—in other words more of the kind of legislation that makes lawyers the beneficiaries of labor accidents.

These no doubt are times of tyranny. In the days of Montaigne and Bacon philosophy dared not say all it meant. It satisfied itself with stating certain facts; relied upon the thinking powers of the thinking few to digest the facts thrown out and draw from them the legitimate conclusion—having done that, having ventured so far, philosophy would surround itself with mist of orthodoxy, and thus secured its safety with certain generalities that palpably were at war with the facts which it announced.

This is the law that underlies Miss Eastman's pamphlet, in which respect the pamphlet is a genuine and characteristic product of the times.

EVER MASKING.

There is such a thing as conscience. Let the skeptic argue, or rant, as he will, conscience there is—a something that asserts itself whether the being it asserts itself in be clever or dull.

One would think that the Congress of the United States is the last place in which to seek for material on such a subject as the existence or non-existence of conscience. Well, Congress turns out to be just such a place.

What if not conscience ever could have driven the apostle of Capitalism, Senator Cabot Lodge, to utter the maxim "the consumer is a myth"? The declaration furnishes a choice illustration to Edgar Allan Poe's theory about the Imp of the Perverse—an Imp within man that leaps from his guilty conscience and compels him to give himself away.

Capitalist politicians all along claimed that their purpose was to protect "the consumer" and that the consumer is the working class. The false claim was of the regulation nature of capitalist false pretences.

The only class to whom the title of "consumer" applies is the capitalist class, especially seeing it is not a producing class. Of course, the producing class also consumes; but, for one thing, it consumes little; for another, a class that does not produce and only consumes is the only class to whom the designation of "consumer" can apply.

Furthermore, the Working Class, at least its intelligent portion, does not fret over the issue of consumption. It knows that the issue is one of production, and that according as production is carried on, consumption adapts itself. Under Socialism, where all the product belongs to Labor, consumption will take care of itself.

As a consequence, the Socialist workingman has all along repudiated the "consumer" argument.

And now comes Senator Lodge and takes up that very argument—declares the consumer is a myth—and thereby seeks to screw his features into such shape as to appear non-capitalist.

How could this happen if Lodge had no confidence that prompted him, without premeditation, to assume the Labor mask, and thus conceal the features of his rogue's class?

There is such a thing as conscience. Vide Senator Cabot Lodge.

Hustle for subs ye militants of California and New York. Set the pace for the others who are to follow.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and truthful.

"REFORM" (AND) (OR) "REVOLUTION"

A correspondent makes the following inquiry:

"Are reform and revolution the same, or are they different? Is it right for a revolutionist to say he is a reformer also? Is Socialism a reform and a revolution, or is it a revolution only?"

In the pithy language of Edgar Allan Poe, all things are easily understood to him who approaches them step by step, from below up. Difficulty and confusion spring up only when a subject is approached from the surface.

What is "reform"? For that we must go to the reformer himself. He is perfectly explicit in his definition of what he is not. The reformer firmly objects to revolution. He holds the thing to be harmful in theory, still more harmful in practice. The history of the reformer confirms his theory. He holds tenaciously to the essence of what is. The reformer is not wholly blind. He does not live wholly in a fool's paradise. He sees evils; he also sees good things, which his aesthetic sense suggests might be better. Without upsetting the essence, the reformer seeks to improve details.

The history of reform and reformers establishes that the reformer with his reforms may or may not be a sensible thing, according to the season. A house just built and still strong is open to reforms untold that would perfect and beautify it. The reformer would then be in season. The same house, a hundred and odd years old, with roofs leaking, foundations sagged, walls cracking, and floors overrun with rats, requires more drastic treatment than reform. No patching up of roof, or walls, or planking, or papering or painting will steady.

There the reformer with his reforms would then be out of season. Temperament disqualifies him from recognizing facts. Attachment to the old blinds his mental vision. He still would tinker and patch. Tear down the old, rickety thing, and build a new house, up to date, that is revolution to him. He wants none of that. Reform is not revolution.

The history of reform and reformers makes clear, by contrast, what revolution is.

Like the reformer and his reforms, the revolutionist, or revolution, may or may not be a sensible thing, according to the season, and for identical reasons. Stickling to the analogy of the house, a revolutionist would be out of season when the house was still strong and habitable. He would, however, be pre-eminently in season when the house ceased to be habitable. Reform propositions at that season he would spurn. Revolution is not reform.

No reformer is a revolutionist; no revolutionist is a reformer. From the history of the two, it is clear reform contemplates the continuance of the thing to be reformed, regardless of the utopianism of such a purpose; revolution, on the contrary contemplates the overthrow of the thing to be revolutionized.

But all is not said when this has been said, important though the saying of it is to the establishment of fundamental principles. There is more involved in these principles than would appear on the surface.

From the very nature of revolution,

the revolutionist is spared the dangers that ever lie ahead for the reformer. The reformer starts, rationally—when the house is still new and strong. Hence he eventually tumbles into the irrational groove of thought which causes him to believe his methods are ever after sane. Otherwise with the revolutionist. The law of revolution guards him against the irrational thought of contemplating the demolition of the recently built and strong house. He is the product of facts, together, of course, with all the uplifting pulsations that facts, recognized, set in motion. He does not, he cannot, arise until the facts warrant him. It follows that social evolution casts the revolutionist in larger mold.

Differently from the reformer, who merely preserves the revolutionist is a builder. The builder is a man of thought.

From his programme nothing is excluded as "little." Great and little things combine in producing large results. But with him the great and little things stand orderly, in proper perspective. A true architect, the builder will not reject props to keep the tumbling walls from falling over the heads of the men at work, while the wall is being torn down; on the other hand, not being a bungler, he never will either himself indulge in the delusion of considering the props to be end-all, or allow the delusion to take hold of others' minds. In other words, the builder is no reformer; he is a revolutionist.

Using terms in the only way in which they may be used, if confusion is to be avoided, Socialism is a revolution only. For a Socialist to say he is "a revolutionist and a reformer also" is as impossible a lisp as for an architect to say he is "a builder and a bungler also"; or for a physician, who wisely alleviates pain while attacking the disease, claiming he is "a physician and a quack also," because quacks alleviate pain, although thinking they thereby attack the disease.

The sample is illegal because the alcoholic content in No. 1 is not stated.

The American Medical Journal, of February 12, published an article describing the ill effects of this preparation. Unfit for sale.

The powder Trust denies that it has resorted to unfair methods against its rivals, or to improper methods to obtain contracts from the Government.

Now that the denial has been made it is to be hoped that the malignants will quit slandering the Powder Trust. No. 1 is unfit for sale.

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POISONING THE NATION

PLAIN SCIENTIFIC REPORT OF KANS

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

TIME IS FAVORABLE TO SECURE "PEOPLE" READERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Enclosed you will find money order for one dollar, for which please extend my subscription to The Weekly People for one year.

I have been passing out the papers, after reading them, to the slaves at the sawmill where I am helping to pile up wealth for the parasite class. I find the workers far more ready to take the papers and read them now than they were a year ago. If you have extra copies to spare, I would be pleased to have you enclose one with my subscription occasionally.

Wage Worker.
Elma, Wash., June 6.

KIRCHER INITIATES CHICAGOANS INTO SELLING SUE BOOKS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—You will find enclosed 16 subs to the Weekly People and money order for same. J. Kircher has been with us during the past week and has done valuable work. Besides addressing an open air meeting last Thursday which was an all around success, he spoke to the Swedish comrades on Friday and to the Hungarian comrades on Saturday, besides addressing a General Party meeting which was held last Wednesday night. At those three latter meetings he outlined his plan of selling the Sue books in which he has been so successful. The plan is a good one and I am satisfied that if the Chicago members take hold of it with the right spirit success is assured.

During Kircher's short stay in the city he succeeded in disposing of some \$15 worth of Sue books, including several orders for full sets, which will be filled later on.

Sam French has already taken up this work and is meeting with success.

Kircher attended our S. E. C. meeting and gave us some good advice on matters pertaining to that body and to the organization in the state.

Rainy weather has handicapped me to some extent in securing subs to The People, but I shall try and do better the coming week.

Charles Pierson.
Chicago, Ills., June 13.

DOWN COMES VOTE AND S. P. LOSES HEART.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The vote-chasing Socialist party has come down with a thud in this city of Portland, Oregon, and the membership is afflicted with a sinking of the heart. Their vote for head of the ticket was cut down fifty per cent. below that of last fall, and this drop occurred, in spite of the fact that Noffke, their mayoralty candidate in last Monday's election, was advertised as a "union painter and secretary of the structural building trades."

The Socialist party had been making a great fuss and noise about their ticket in this election. They expected to make a fine showing. W. D. Haywood was imported to try to attract the votes. A particular play was made for the union labor vote, very much the same as the old party politicians do, when they trot out a "friend of labor" for election. But the game didn't work. Noffke received 784 votes out of a total of 16,758 cast. The other S. P. candidate received about the same vote as was polled last year.

But it must be borne in mind that the fight was made for the mayor's office. Their vote has disgusted the S. P. men, and some are going to join the physical force.

Enclosed find a circular issued by the S. P. which contains some "good" reasons why Noffke should be elected.

It should be stated that while Haywood was in town, a meeting was held with him as speaker. The meeting was advertised as being for the benefit of the striking moulder. The moulder didn't know a thing about it, and got none of the proceeds.

A. Gilhous.
Portland, Ore., June 8.

(Enclosure.)

NOMINEES FOR MAYOR

SIMON—Indorsed by Morning Telegram and Big Business Interests; Occupation, Corporation Lawyer.

MUNLEY—Indorsed by all that is left of the Democratic Party—16 men and a noise; Occupation, Corporation Lawyer.

KELLAHER—Indorsed by Himself; Occupation, One-Horse Merchant.

end. There is too little of this spirit among the membership at the present time, but there is no earthly reason why there should be a want of it.

Arouse yourselves, comrades, and strike out for your press. You owe it to yourselves and to the movement, to put up a fight. Will you be found lacking? Do you mean to say you haven't a kick coming against the capitalist system? And how can you better deliver that kick than by tackling the man who is not a Socialist with our paper and making him one, and thereby making recruits to tear down the economic system which robs and cheats us of a living?

Come, get to work for the party, if you are in earnest. Get subs for the press; send something to the Operating Fund once in a while; help those that are on the firing line doing the real work; help those others, the old standbys, who are doing their share skirmishing for the party.

D. Rudnick.
Hammond, Ind., June 15.

SOCIALIST JINGOISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—A "practical Socialist" introduced a resolution in the San Francisco Waiters' Union requesting the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor to use its political influence for the purpose of having the Japanese and Chinese cooks and waiters in the navy replaced by white men, because, in the event of war between the United States and Japan, said Japs and Chinamen might do considerable damage to "our" navy. We, the workers, do not own any navy. In the numerous strikes and lockouts of the past the army has been a very effective weapon against the working class, and the navy would be used in a similar manner, should occasion arise. There is only one part of the army as well as the navy that the working class owns and that is the bullet that we are presented with when we strike for better conditions. It would certainly be a disgrace for a good union man to be served with non-union made bullets by a Jap or a Chinaman—by all means let us have white men.

For instance, the author says that the people are dying from want of work as almost everything is done by machinery, and then she starts ranting about the "idlers," "those who won't work." Then she talks about the absence of incentive to invention, etc., etc., and yet she says that practically everything is done by machinery. She speaks of machinery as though in this "future" of hers, it was supernatural. Everything is set in motion by pressing buttons, so to speak.

She goes on to say that there is an abundance of everything, wealth being unlimited, yet she sheds her crocodile tears over the corpse of "individual accumulation and private gain."

She goes on drifting from one absurdity to another and gets so muddled and mixed until she floats in the clouds. She even says that the women have lost their beauty from lack of individual initiative," etc., etc. After reading this "work against Socialism" through, I glanced at an advertisement of a funny book on the inside cover, and lo and behold, I observed this:

"For glaring absurdities, for humorous errors, see this book."

This tapped the climax.

Wm. H. Cusack.
Chicago, Ill., June 15.

AN EDUCATOR OF THE WORKING CLAS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The summer school recently brought with it to El Paso, Mr. Henry M. Walker, National Organizer of the A. F. of L., an individual equipped with tickling stories as stale as Hi Holler's jokes of "Way Down East" fame. An educator of the working class, forsooth!

Mr. Walker stuck upon the virtues of craft unionism with as much ardor as a leech, only to fall off in the near future, full of the bad blood.

He told his audience—as an instance of the triumphs of organized labor—that the carpenters are to-day better off than ten years ago. Wages are higher, hours shorter. (He purposely evaded to mention that the necessities of life increased in price, thus countervailing the raise in wages.) He also told his audience that the cigarmakers, through the intervention of the union, secured shorter hours.

(Again Mr. W. failed to mention another fact, viz., labor is intensified to counteract the virtue of shorter hours.) In short, that educator of the people left unpaid that which is of most vital import, to deliver the working class out of complete economic bondage.

After the lecture, I tackled him about industrial unionism, and wanted to know what the craft union men gained at all under capitalism? How is it possible to eradicate evils, when that, the capitalist system, which creates the evil, is left untouched?

Why did he fail to educate the workers along fundamental lines? Better still, what did the strikers gain when other crafts scabbed on them?

Recognizing me as a Socialist, he immediately branched off into telling me that the Jews of 4,000 years ago wanted Socialism but didn't get it, and it is not likely that the people who are aiming for it now will ever get it. Of course, this answered "all" my questions. Mr. Henry M. Walker winced a wee, when the writer of this probing his spurious statements, de-

manded him to cite an instance, when

in the history of this globe, there were ever such industries and such a capitalistic mode of production? No! There never were? Then to what kind of Socialism (if any) of past ages do you refer, that harmonizes with our modern Socialistic demands? He admitted the point, and straightforward struck out with the absurdity that he wants to get something now and not what we Socialists dream of getting some day. To cap the climax, he contended himself with telling me that Marx is a theorist, but he (Mr. W.) is practical.

Mr. Walker is a practical man. He would have it that the capitalist system has not outgrown itself, and neither have the craft unions. He would dodge the issue of intensified labor; all because he is practical. As a natural sequence, we find the "theorist" right in his theory and therefore will be right in practice; whereas Mr. Walker, the practical one, is indeed wrong in practice and therefore wrong in theory. "Think it over," Mr. Walker.

Mr. H. M. W., you are a practical "has-wasser," and cannot fool all the people all the time! Loving the labor movement and lustng after it, are two different propositions.

Is it not good to let an A. F. of L. know that the S. L. P. is on to him even in El Paso?

I availed myself of the splendid opportunity of distributing a few copies of the Weekly People, to men in the audience.

Fannie Chernin.
El Paso, Tex., June 8.

FAILS TO SEE THE WOOD FOR THE TREES.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The enclosed is a copy of a letter I sent to a trade union friend. This friend was down South a year or so ago and thought the people there would have nothing to do with Socialism. I answered him as enclosed letter shows:

V. Simpson.
Hamilton, Can., June 13.

ENCLOSURE

Fellow worker—"Southern people are opposed to Socialism because they think the Socialists believe in social equality?" If that is the only objection they have to Socialism it's an objection that don't amount to much, and is uttered by working people that don't know where their material interests lie. It is a wonder that they are not opposed to capitalism on the same grounds, for capitalism is doing that very thing every day. Surely you have noticed it by this time. Every time the small business man goes bankrupt he just drops down into the working class (of course there are exceptions), and that makes another man "socially equal."

Take, for instance, that grocer that used to call at our old boarding house.

He sold out and got a job as conductor on the street cars.

He is one who got "equalized," and when Behm and Withum went under the hammer, Withum got out and now is pressing clothes for himself in an old cottage on Victoria avenue,

struggling against the efforts of capital-

ism to drive him down into the working class, to "equalize him." But they will get him. And if you keep your eyes open, you will notice this equalization going on all the time. By the time that the people are ready for the social revolution they will be fairly well "equalized."

A little more than a hundred years ago

when the capitalist revolution was accom-

plished in America and Europe, with the exception of some places such as

Germany and a few other countries,

small businesses started up. The capi-

talistic system expanded until now we

have the trusts, and probably, in the

next few years, you will see a trust of

trusts. Ownership of the means to life

is getting into fewer hands until finally

the whole world will belong to one man,

if it keeps up, and the "equalized" people

will be lined up against him.

Now I can't conceive of a working

class lying asleep until this happens, and

they won't, either. For us who are

cursed with capitalism, it is well that

things are drifting trustward for capi-

talism is thereby going to its own grave

at breakneck speed. It is splitting up

the people into hostile camps. These

can't get together when their interests

are different. It would be an absurdity

to form a union, for instance, that would

take in the capitalist class and the work-

ing class for the purpose of shortening

the hours of labor and raising wages.

As this thing cannot be brought about,

then it's plain that the fewer the capi-

talists are in this world and the more

numerous the working class is, the easier

will it be to lock out the capitalist class,

that is, to take and hold the means of

production and distribution. When this

is accomplished the Socialist Labor Par-

ty will have fulfilled its mission and the

Industrial Republic will be born and the

working class will then have claimed its

own.

Yours for the Revolution,

H. Simpson.

PROFIT SHARING

Scheme to Ease Chains of Slavery
Forever About Workers.

Ever on the lookout for a scheme to ensnare labor, the capitalists—this time British capitalists—are banking their hopes on the "profit-sharing," or some call it, the "co-partnership" system to do the trick. This is the system by which labor is induced to purchase shares, a very limited number, limited both by circumstances and by decision of the employers—in the particular industry engaged in, with a view to drawing "dividends" at the end of the year. High hopes are placed by the English employers on the efficacy of this system in preventing the workers from going on strike. It does not injure the working class any more than the cheating practiced by one capitalist upon another.—Next question next week.

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.—Seeing that the working class does not pay the taxes, it follows that the tax-dodging, practiced by the capitalist tax-payers, does not injure the working class. It does not injure the working class any more than the cheating practiced by one capitalist upon another.—Next question next week.

J. F., NEW YORK.—Great Britain did not cede African territory to France.

C. E. S., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Care has to be used in the use of the word "Anarchy." Bomb-throwing is the meaning usually attached to the word. Bomb-throwing is not essential to "Anarchy," however natural a result it is of Anarchism.

The essential feature of Anarchism is individualism, a denial of the necessity of organization, hence of leadership. A consequence of such false sociology is individualistic insolence, which, of course, degenerates into bombism. It has been well said of the Social Revolution that it is Socialist in production, co-operative labor being imperative; and Anarchist in enjoyment, no co-operation being there needed. Read the pamphlet "Socialism vs. Anarchism."

These employers are so happy over the trick that they will have a national conference among themselves and tell their chums what a gold brick for the workers, and a gold mine for themselves, they are seeking to introduce. No scheme of bungo which they have tried in the past meets with such universal approbation as this which they are praising at the present time. One can almost hear them chuckle with savage glee at the expected final and effective subjugation of labor. They may succeed in "roping in" a number of workers, unionists and others, who still venerate the labor leaders' vaporings of the oneness of interests between employers and employees, but the inevitable is bound to assert itself—these solutioners cannot stop the clash between themselves and their help any more than they can make water run up a hill.

"Every worker a capitalist" is the catchword of this patent economy. How much of a capitalist? The plan on trial at Sir Christopher Furness' shipbuilding plant affords an illustration. Under it the men consented to have 5 per cent. of their wages set aside for the purchase of shares in the company. These shares are guaranteed to pay 5 per cent., and after that they share in the common stock dividend. Five per cent. of one's wages, and a capitalist (?) alongside of the fellow who has hundreds of shares? Its like the fellow who is allowed to sit in the legislature and make a face or stamp his feet in disapproval of the legislators' acts, but must keep his tongue tied, to say nothing of being deprived of a vote. It's a farce all the way through, and no alert man will be found insulting the intelligence of the working class by taking up the catchword of the capitalist class.

If a man leaves the employ of the Sir Christopher Furness works or is discharged, he must surrender his shares to the company at their market value. This, of course, is meant as an additional connecting link in the chain—that beneficent and brotherly chain—which its company hangs around the necks of its men. Will the toilers be bound forever by such methods? Hardly. But a number will probably be lead astray for the time being.

In some quarters the statement is made that the employers are hitting upon this profit-sharing idea to stem the rising tide of Socialism. They believe that when every workman has tangible cash interest in a company which employs him, he will hesitate a long time before going in for a political movement whose aim it is to destroy the value of that cash interest. This is quite likely, but what of it? It is only one more proof that the capitalists are concerned for their own hide, and don't

OFFICIAL**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

T.E.C.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

28 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

National Secretary, Philip Courtney.

144 Dufferin Ave., London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

(The Party's literary agency.)

28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Minnesota met at 833 Edmund street, St. Paul, Minn., on June 5, with C. J. Smith as chairman. Present: T. Dougherty, E. Johnson, H. Carstensen, H. Johnson, State Secretary. Absent, Okenek and Overby.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Bill of seventy-five cents for postage ordered paid.

Correspondence—From Paul Augustine, regarding organization work in Minnesota. From N. C. Thompson, Ferguson Falls, Minn., containing application for membership in S. L. P.

Treasurer reports receipts of \$4.80 at May meeting, and balance on hand at time of May meeting \$13.70.

N. C. Thompson accepted as member.

Decided that a committee of three members be elected to draft an appeal to the readers of the party press in Minnesota to join the party. H. Johnson, H. Carstensen and W. E. McCue elected as committee. Bill of eighty cents for car fare ordered paid.

Financial Report—Receipts, \$4.88; expenses, \$1.55; balance on hand, \$16.83. Ordered that Sections be notified to nominate candidates for S. E. C. and State Secretary.

William E. McCue,
Recording Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA S. L. P. CONVENTION.

The Socialist Labor Party in the State of Pennsylvania will hold its regular State convention on SUNDAY, July 18th, at 2305 Lebanon street, Pittsburgh, S. S. Pa.

Sympathizers and readers of the Party Press are welcome. Other Party organs please copy.

L. M. Barhydt, State Secretary,
245 7th Ave., West Homestead, Pa.

SECTION CHICAGO, IMPORTANT MEETING.

On Sunday, June 27, 2 p.m., at Friedmann's Hall, 876 Grand avenue, corner Western avenue, Chicago, Ill., a general party meeting of Section Cook County will be held for the purpose of electing officers and to organize our forces for the sub-contest with the state of Massachusetts. Other business of importance will be transacted. All members must attend.

J. Bobinsky,
Organizer.

CHICAGO READERS AND SYMPATHIZERS ATTENTION!

A grand basket picnic under the auspices of the 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on July 4, at Sheiner's Grove, 2200 N. 40th avenue, Chicago. All northbound surface cars transfer to Elston avenue cars, thence take 40th avenue cars to grove. Gates open at 9 a.m. Admission to park free.

Bring your friends and families and have the time of your life.

SECTION BOSTON, NOTICE!

A regular meeting of Section Boston, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on THURSDAY, July 1, at 694 Washington street, Boston. All members should attend without fail.

J. Schneider, Organizer.

ATTENTION, GREATER BOSTON!

A mass open air meeting will be held in People's Park, Roslindale, SUNDAY, afternoon, July 4th, at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of Boston and Somerville Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, Boston Section Lettiss, S. L. Federation, Cambridge Karl Marx Club and Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston. The Park will be open all day. Admission free. Refreshments for sale.

Take a Washington Grove or East Walpole car from Dudley street terminal; get off at Beech street, entrance to the Park is at Grand View street.

ST. LOUIS PICNIC.

A grand picnic will be given by Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor Party, on SUNDAY, July 4, at Weis' Grove.

Take Cherokee car south to end. Change to Lakewood car to grove. Admission ten cents.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

Not infrequently we get communications reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know more about it." Pass your paper along when that.

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THE SUB-GETTING CONTESTS

Beginning Sunday, June 20th, and continuing thereafter, during the summer, we shall have a sub-getting contest between two states at a time. The object of the contests is to stir up the work of propaganda through exciting a little friendly rivalry between our comrades and sympathizers.

The initial competitors, New York and California, start their contest June 20th, the contest between them lasts two weeks, ending July 3rd. From now on each week will see two other states make their start, all of the contests lasting two weeks. Here is the schedule to July 11th.

June 20 to July 3—California and New York.

July 27 to July 10—Washington and New Jersey.

July 4 to July 17—Illinois and Massachusetts.

July 11 to July 24—Oregon and Rhode Island.

OPERATING FUND.

The receipts to this fund the past week were light, only \$9.50 being received. Those who are not helping out in the general work should penalize themselves by contributing to this fund. Every bit helps.

D. Jersey City	1.00
E. Moonells, New York	1.00
J. P. Erskine, Salt Lake, Utah	1.00
Thos. Regan, Tacoma, Wash.	2.50
P. Faber, Kent, O.	1.25
Geo. Miller, San Fran'cico, Cal.	1.50
S. Hauser, Pioneer, Nev.90
J. Easton35
Total	8.50
Previously acknowledged ..	4,779.84

Grand total	\$4,789.84
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BROWNSVILLE, ATTENTION!

An ice cream party and moving pictures will be given by Branch 4, Socialist Labor Party, on FRIDAY, June 25th, 8 p.m., at Toback's Hall, Pittkin avenue, corner Thatford avenue, Brooklyn. Distinguished talent will appear. Admission 15 cents.

The proceeds for the campaign fund.

M. Finkelstein, Secretary.

NEXT SATURDAY!

Next Saturday Section Kings County, S. L. P. will hold its annual summer picnic, and a splendid list of attractions is being prepared to meet the taste of all comers.

Two speakers, one from the S. L. P. and one from the S. P., will deliver addresses on "Unity." The S. L. P. speaker has already been secured—James T. Hunter, candidate for Mayor. The S. P. speaker will be announced later.

An egg race for ladies is on the program. A handsome parlor footstool, donated by George Signorowitz is offered as prize for this exciting event.

For the men a novel "pipe race" will be run off—more fun than two little pigs under a gate.

Speaking of pigs, a greased pig run is also arranged. Be there, and have your try at capturing the slippery porker.

National games conducted by the Hungarian and Scandinavian members will be a feature of the afternoon. Games especially for children have not been overlooked.

Next Saturday! At Ulmer Park Picnic grounds open 1 p.m.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. per year \$1.00

Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. per year \$1.00

Arbsteren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. per year \$1.00

Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. per year \$1.00

Volkfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 1886 Ontario street, Cleveland, O. per year \$1.00

Nepakarai (Hungarian Semi-weekly), 528 East Sixth street, N. Y. per year \$1.00

Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwells ave., Providence, R. I. per year \$1.00

Such a revolution may assume manifold forms according to the circumstances under which it is effected. It by no means must necessarily be accomplished with violence and bloodshed. There are instances in the history of mankind when the ruling classes were either so exceptionally clear sighted, or so particularly weak and cowardly that they submitted to the inevitable and voluntarily abdicated. Neither is it necessary that the social revolution be decided at one blow; such, probably, never was the case. Revolutions prepare themselves by years and decades of economic and political struggles; they are accomplished under constant ups and downs, sustained by the conflicting classes and parties; not frequently are they interrupted by long periods of reaction.

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading any of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to assure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case to the Labor News.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

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WAKING UP**BETTER WORK BEING DONE IN PROPAGANDA FIELD.****W. H. CARROLL SPEAKS.**

Upholds S. L. P. Banner in Philadelphia Plaza, Despite Director Clay.

Philadelphia, June 21.—Unterrified by the order of Director Clay that there should be no political meetings held on City Hall Plaza on Sunday night, W. H. Carroll, a speaker of the Socialist Labor Party, likened Mayor Reyburn and his rule to that of the Czar of Russia, and had the crowd with him last night.

The Single Taxers, who for the last twenty-five years have been holding meetings on the plaza, and who were stopped a week ago last night, were allowed to hold their usual meeting.

Together with all this the Socialist Party had a meeting also, on the north side. They also escaped without molestation.

Carroll was the only speaker who dared take up the challenge of Director Clay. He said:

"The Czar of Russia is satisfied if his subjects do as he tells them, if they respect the Cossacks that crush out their lives and do the other things he wants them to do. If they do not obey him, he sends them to the mines in Siberia. All this is in Russia. Now, in your city I have been informed that I can stand here and say anything I want, as long as I do not say anything about your Mayor and your director of public safety. Where is the difference?"

The plain-clothes men in the crowd did not stir, and Carroll went on to another subject. The plaza was all manned with guards.

OFFERS BODY TO DOCTOR.**PENNILESS AND HOMELESS CHICAGO WORKMAN READY TO BE CUT UP.**

Chicago, June 21.—"Doctor, I wish to sell myself, sell my body to be cut up—cheap."

In these words Fritz Able introduced himself to Dr. L. Blake Baldwin a few days ago. The city physician's sympathies were at once enlisted. He gave Fritz some money and a note to the police of the Harrison street station, where the man will stay until Monday while the physician hunts for a situation for him.

"I mean just what I said to the doctor," said Fritz later. "I have read of men selling their bodies and I must get some money somehow. For two nights I have walked the streets and have had nothing to eat. I hunted for work until my last cent gave out. I want \$20 for my body, but if some one wants it and cannot pay that much I will take what I can get. I am 53 years old and do not expect to live much longer. My wife is dead and my only relative is a sister who lives way out West. I do not know where. She will not care what I do with my body."

"I had a good job in Peoria and saved some money, but the place had to close, and since then I have been unable to get another job. One man asked me why I did not sell myself. He said doctors sometimes paid \$50 for man's body. I hope some one buys me, and I will use the money hunting work."

When the Socialist declares the abolition of private property in the instruments of production to be unavoidable, he does not mean that some fine morning, without their helping themselves, the exploited class will find the ravens feeding them. The Socialist considers the breakdown of the present social system to be unavoidable because he knows that the economic evolution inevitably brings on those conditions that will compel the exploited classes to rise against this system of private ownership; that this system multiplies the number and the strength of the exploited classes, both of which are still adhering to it; and that it will finally lead to such unbearable conditions for the masses of the population that they will have no alternative but either to go down in silence, or to overthrow that system of private property.

Such a revolution may assume manifold forms according to the circumstances under which it is effected. It by no means must necessarily be accomplished with violence and bloodshed. There are instances in the history of mankind when the ruling classes were either so exceptionally clear sighted, or so particularly weak and cowardly that they submitted to the inevitable and voluntarily abdicated. Neither is it necessary that the social revolution be decided at one blow; such, probably, never was the case. Revolutions prepare themselves by years and decades of economic and political struggles; they are accomplished under constant ups and downs, sustained by the conflicting classes and parties; not frequently are they interrupted by long periods of reaction.

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GRAND PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

Under the Auspices of

SECTION NEW YORK COUNTY SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

To Celebrate the NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the

DAILY PEOPLE

AT

ULMER PARK (Athletic Field) Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sunday, July 4, 1909

Commencing at 10 A.M.

TICKETS (Admitting Gent and Lady) 25 CENTS

Extra Ladies' Ticket 15 Cents. Children Admitted Free.

PRIZE GAMES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

How to reach the Park: From Brooklyn Bridge take Ulmer Park train direct to Park.

100 PER CENT PROFIT.**BUT WAGE WORKERS MUST BLEED FOR IT.**

Hamilton, Can., June 14.—Is the Canadian Express Co. able to make such enormous profits (100 per cent per annum) by reason of the meager salaries paid to its employees? Such is the question which the Toronto Daily World asks in its columns. The world has an article headed "Huge Profits at Expense of Labor" in a recent issue, in which it showed that the express messengers in the service of the Canadian Express Company were a much exploited lot of workers.

The World compared the way the Express Company pays its messengers and the way the mail clerks are paid. The mail clerk who has been on the road for about 20 years draws a salary of about \$100 per month and is only on the road every other day. The express employee does all the running and work and gets half as much pay. The express employee is held responsible for every breakage and damage caused by leaking car, etc., and has to pay every claim or resign.

More than that, every messenger is compelled to have bonds and "he has to pay premium on same." Surely this is a degrading state of affairs for such a prosperous company making such profits.